

## Shrimp

Calburga, will load here for the above  
and will have quick despatch.







and Thursday 16th July, to the serious danger of life and property.

**IMPROVEMENT OF HAPPY VALLEY.**  
Mr. Whitehead gave notice of his intention to ask at the next meeting—Will the Government inform the Council in regard to the position of the matter of the general extension and sanitary improvement of the public recreation ground in the Happy Valley, including the extension of the Race-course, and state whether it is intended to proceed with the scheme for which the money was voted by the Council in the Estimates for this year.

**HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB.**  
Mr. Whitehead gave notice of his intention to ask at the next meeting—Will the Government inform the Council whether the seven years lease to be issued of that piece of ground at the Race course to the east of the Bowring Canal, known as the Public Gardens, as granted to the Hongkong Athletic Club in the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's letter of 31st May 1890, addressed to Mr. W. H. Young, and if not to be issued will the Government state the reasons for its not fulfilling the promise made to the Athletic Club as above stated.

**THE CHINESE CONSUL.**  
Mr. Whitehead asked, in accordance with notice—Will the Government lay upon the table copies of all recent correspondence on the subject of the appointment of a Chinese Consul to Hongkong, and also copies of correspondence on the same subject in the years 1868 to 1890?

His Excellency replied in reply to this question, as far as this Government is concerned, they would willingly lay upon the table all this correspondence, but as the correspondence is in the hands of different departments of Her Majesty's Government at home, and as the matter is one which appears to have been dealt with on Imperial grounds, I thought it better to request by telegraph the permission of the Secretary of State to lay the correspondence on the table. I telegraphed immediately I received notice of the hon. member's question, but have not yet received a reply, and therefore I must ask that the matter be postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. Whitehead asked, in Lord Kintford's despatch laid before the Council at the last meeting in reference to the despatch of 26th March, and the Government's reply. Would it be possible to lay those on the table? Your Excellency knows probably that a general meeting of the public has been called for next week to consider this question, and it would be of very material assistance to that meeting if this portion of correspondence could be published. We have already most of the previous correspondence on record in the Chamber of Commerce, but this particular correspondence has not yet been published. Probably your Excellency would be able to let us have that before the meeting, which is next Thursday.

His Excellency suggested that the public meeting might be put off for a day or two in order to give time for the Secretary of State to reply, or as the reply would probably arrive shortly, though as a matter of fact the correspondence could only be formally laid on the table at a sitting of the Council, if that consent was given, he would willingly place in Mr. Whitehead's hands the particular correspondence which he wished to see.

Mr. Whitehead said that as this despatch informed them, the Secretary of State had previously given his reasons. There was no doubt that he perfectly good reasons in support of his decision to appoint a consul, but the people of the Colony had not the remotest idea what those reasons were. It was simply this bare despatch stating that the appointment had been made. This was a most arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Imperial Government—a most arbitrary proceeding, which could not be justified in any way.

His Excellency was afraid he must adhere to his reply, that until he received an answer to his telegram to the Secretary of State he was unable to furnish the papers.

Mr. Whitehead reminded his Excellency that, as he was so doubtful as to the subject had been made public.

**THE SHARE BILL.**

**PASSED COMMITTEE.**

The Colonial Secretary—I may mention, in moving that this Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the law in respect of the sale of shares in Companies registered under the Companies Ordinance 1865 to 1886 and in other Joint Stock Companies," that the amendments which were invited from hon. members who had any to make, have not been forthcoming, and indeed, taking the nature of this Bill into consideration, it is somewhat difficult to see what amendments would improve it. If they came within the scope of the Bill, which is to prevent the execution of contracts for the sale and purchase of shares and stock of which they have no control. Although no formal amendments have been sent in I have had verbal alterations suggested, such as that the Bill may be improved by the addition of some limitation to be imposed upon the time within which time bargains already entered into could hold good, even assuming the seller to be possessed of the shares, or to give the numbers and names. But such amendments of that kind would evidently be outside the scope of the Bill, though it may be a good measure in itself. It would be better to let the hon. member look closely at the Bill before us, they will find that it deals with one subject alone—the abuse of the sale of shares over which the seller has no control. There may be other abuses connected with the stock and share dealing, and amendments to be made in the procedure here, but I understand there is some Bill being drawn up by counsel for the Stock-brokers' Association that will, I understand, propose to deal with various other evils that exist, though not with the one specifically touched upon by this Bill. If that is so I see no reason why that Bill should not stand side by side on the Statute Book with the one we are now considering. It will not trench upon the province of this Bill, and the latter will not interfere with brokers and their licenses or the mode in which they shall conduct share dealing. A Bill of that sort, I must say, and as I have always said, had better come from the Stock-brokers' Association—from the men who are accustomed day by day to deal with this matter, and who are so likely to be able to cope with the evils they know of at first hand. I can only say that I am sorry that although this particular Bill was brought forward more than a year ago (24th July last) no other Bill has been introduced, although this Bill has been much talked about by the Stock-brokers' Association. There is always something of the kind looming in the future, but whether it is good or not remains to be seen. I can only say that any new measure brought before the Government will receive full attention, and he will do so on his merits. In the meantime, I do not see any reason for further delay in passing this measure, as it has been so long before the public, who apparently desire to see it passed.

Mr. Keswick seconded the motion, and the Council resolved to go into Committee.

The one clause was read without interruption, after which

Mr. Keswick rose to ask that a date should be fixed for the Bill to come into operation. He preferred that the Unofficial members should express their opinions on that point—for his part it was immaterial whether they decided on September, October, or November, but it was desirable that every consideration should be given to parties having on their hands long contracts to run.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—This Bill will not deal with any past contracts, or any now pending.

Mr. Ryrie—I think it would be desirable to make it a late date, so that those interested could prepare for the change on the market. Say the 1st October.

Mr. Keswick—I beg to propose that that date be added.

Mr. Ryrie seconded.

Mr. Keswick suggested that the penal clause, which set forth that offenders "shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and be punished accordingly," should be made to read "and be liable to a fine not exceeding \$200."

The Acting Attorney-General—I think that would be a very useful amendment; as the Bill stands it leaves it somewhat indefinite what amount of fine should be imposed by a Magistrate or Court of Appeal. I think it would be as well, too, to add the words "on summary conviction."

The Acting Colonial Secretary pointed out that the offence would not be punishable by a Magistrate at all, but by the Supreme Court, so that it could not be a "summary conviction."

The Acting Attorney-General agreed to "summary conviction," and suggested that the sentence should read—"shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding \$200 or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding six months."

The Acting Colonial Secretary was in favor of it running as follows:—"shall be liable, on conviction before the Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding \$200, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding six months," striking out the words "shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."

The clause was then passed, and on the motion of Mr. Keswick the Council resumed.

Mr. Keswick—I beg to give notice that at the next meeting I shall move the third reading of the Bill.

Mr. Whitehead asked if it would not be better to leave it over till the meeting after next.

Mr. Keswick—The third reading can be postponed until then, certainly, but I must say, I don't see the necessity. I understand that the Brokers' Association are preparing a Bill themselves, but I don't think that any Bill they may prepare can in any way have any effect on this.

Mr. Whitehead—The reason I suggested it was that I believe the Bill that the Association wish to present is one which is much more stringent, and will have better results.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—I think it is very desirable that we should have it passed at this time, as it has been forward more than a year ago, and then withdrawn for a long time.

Mr. Whitehead—I may interrupt you I would like to explain that that was because it was generally supposed that the Bill had been completely abandoned.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—For my own part I assumed there was going to be some Bill produced that would meet all the defects alleged to exist in this Bill, but after a very great delay, none being forthcoming, it was brought forward again—it has not been revised, it has taken its own course, and if it is to be passed at all I don't see any object in extending it to further adjournments.

The third reading was therefore fixed for Friday next.

**OTHER BUSINESS.**

The rest of the business consisted in the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the law in respect of the sale of shares in Companies registered under the Companies Ordinance 1865 to 1886 and in other Joint Stock Companies," and the first reading of a Bill entitled "The Opioid Ordinance, 1891," and the second reading of "The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1890."

**"PAUL JONES" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.**

The many other attractions which were to the fore doubtless accounted for the meagre audience that attended the production of "Paul Jones" by the Willard Opera Company at the Theatre Royal last night, and the performance much to be regretted for the performance was a real first class one, and ran smoothly from beginning to end, and despite the dilapidated effect of a half filled house. It is an unfortunate fact that the Company contains tons of artistic material when properly brought out, and it is also equally plain that nothing but lack of rehearsal prevented the management from making a "splash" from its opening night. Now, however, the lapses that were painfully apparent in the first few performances are conspicuous by their absence, and all goes as merrily as a marriage bell. The company has "gilt" the theatre, and collectively go to be highly complimented in their efforts (efforts too that were ultimately crowned with success) to stir up to a pitch of enthusiasm an audience that at first gave signs of having come to be soothed off to sleep. The cast was the same as on the first production of the piece, but the artists gave evidence of having obtained a firmer grip of a keener insight into the different characters—hence the performance was a most enjoyable one. Mr. Mr. Walsh was in splendid voice again and gave a most successful rendering of the erstwhile shipping clerk, both vocally and dramatically. We are pleased to be able to award this prize, for undoubtedly Mr. Walsh is well, if not improving himself, at least doing more justice to his abilities than he at first attempted. The *Rufus* of Mr. P. Vernard was but a passable piece of acting, and his vocalization wasn't much better. Mr. Frank Saxon knocked a fair amount of fun out of the part of *Bleaguet*, at all times acting like a man who knew his business. Mr. Harry Hall doubled *Don Francisco* and *Patti Parry*, and made a decided hit in each of them. As the "finest" the was great, but as the Captain he dislodged more than a few of the low comedians that have ever come to the East, and when he is seen in his own element pure and simple it is a treat. Mr. E. Fearley as *Kil Kistral* had not much to do and got through it pretty well. The *Epithet* of Mr. F. Wentworth stamped that gentleman as being an actor of considerable ability, and his delineation of this character with all its exaggerations and comicisms was a most amusing and much-provoking one. Miss Alice St. John was quite at home as *Yvonne*, and sang and acted with her usual taste and grace. Miss Beattie Royal made the most of *Madame*, and the same may be said of Miss Vera Poley's *Chloette*, for it is in such characters as this that the latter young lady is at her best. Miss F. Triggs, the page, performed a rather able albeit graceful dance, and wore a smile of self satisfaction upon which various people were gazing. The show was very

effectively rendered, and the scenery being magnificent, the stage was a picture—while the girls were there. Mr. Zephr conducted, with his usual brilliancy. On Saturday the Company are to appear in "Rip Van Winkle" and judging from the booking that has already taken place the house promises to be the largest of the season.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

**THE SHARE BILL.**

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

STR.—I shall regret if further time is not given for the more mature consideration of the Share Bill which is put down for consideration to-day. His Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, Captain Superintendent of Police, Senior Police Magistrate, Superintendent of the Gaol, and Harbour Master are away, and their offices conducted by no doubt efficient subordinates, but such a measure demands the most careful thrashing out in all points before becoming law, and H.E. the Major-General will acknowledge that, before attacking men or measures, it is necessary to guard, that discussion does not follow.

Your obedient servant,

Hongkong, 17th July, 1891.

**HOW TO CURE HEAD-ACHE.**

The ordinary nervous head-ache from which women suffer so much will be readily relieved and in many cases entirely cured by removing the waist of one's dress, knotting the hair high up on the head out of the way, and while leaning over a basin, placing a sponge soaked in water as hot as it can be borne on the back of the neck.

Repeat this many times, applying the sponge behind the ears, and the strained muscles and nerves that have caused so much misery will be left to relax and smooth themselves out, and when the cure is complete, the pain promptly vanishes in consequence.

Every woman knows the aching face and neck generally brought home from a hard day's shopping or from a long round of calls and afternoon teas. She recoils with intense dissatisfaction at the heavy lines drawn around her eyes and mouth by the long strain on the facial muscles, and when she must carry that work-contraction to some dinner party or evening amusement it robs her of all the pleasure to be had in it. Cosmetics are not the cure, nor bromides, nor the many nerve sedatives to be had at the dispensary.

Use the sponge and hot water again, bathing the face in water as hot as it can possibly be borne; apply the sponge over and over again to the temples, throat and behind the ears, where most of the nerves and muscles of the head corner, and then bathe the face with running cold from the faucet. Color and smoothness of the complexion come back to the face and astonishing freshness and comfort is the result, and if a nap of ten minutes can follow, every trace of fatigue will vanish.

The same remedy is invaluable for sunburn, and the worst case of this latter affliction of sensitive skins will succumb to the hot water treatment. The cold douche should not follow in this case; instead a light application of vaseline or cold cream, which prevents peeling of the skin, as the water prevents inflammation. Nothing so good for tired eyes has yet been discovered as bathing them in hot water, and neutralizing nine cases out of ten, will yield to the treatment of the face and neck in water in which the hand cannot be borne. (If it is understood that we are not at all desirous of setting up in opposition to local "Medicines" they are as welcome to the information given above as are our other readers.)

**BACCARAT.**

The sensational trial in London, caused by a scandal in high life over a stiff game of baccarat in which an heir to the throne of England was harked, has given rise to considerable inquiry concerning that game, says a "Piscopage."

The new Century Dictionary says the origin of the name is unknown. It is a French game of cards played by any number of persons and according to the number of players. Each better, or worse, a stake and all stakes are duplicated by the banker, after which the better deals two cards to each player, including himself.

The aim is to decide each individual bet by comparison of the total count held by each better with that held by the banker. The court counts each count ten and the others according to the spots. The counts range in value of service, viz. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

A late edition of "Hoyle's Games" says: Baccarat bears some resemblance to vingt-et-un, or twenty-one, but is much more rapid. The banker plays with or loses as they approximate to a point which is nine.

To play the game a large oval table is used. In front of the banker a line is drawn across the table in two equal portions. Any number of persons can play. They take places to the right or left of the line, the banker being in the middle. Those on the right make their bets on two cards, all these on the left on two other cards. Those two cards to the right and left players and to the banker may be supplemented by a third card to each. Differing from vingt-et-un, only one new card can be taken. In France baccarat is played with one pack of fifty-two cards; in the United States with three full packs. Whether one or three packs are used the chances on the game remain the same. The only advantage of using three packs is that less time is lost in shuffling. When the dealer begins he gives a card to his left, one to the right, then one to himself, and continues this until six cards are dealt.

Before any cards have been given bets are made. The leading hands are any combination in which two cards make nine, or by ten being deducted from them to leave nine. Thus a five and a four make a natural nine, as are one and eight, or two and seven, or three and six, or a ten and a face card and a nine. Two nines being eighteen, deducting the ten is a good point, being eight. We will suppose the ten to be opened. The player on the left, representing the interests of all on his side, looks over his cards. They throw a king and a deuce. They count two. He must draw, for his point is seven less than nine. He gets an eight, he has twenty in count, which is nothing.

The player on the right has an eight and a deuce, which is ten or nothing. He draws a card, which is nine, which gives him nineteen, and by deducting ten he has nine, the winning point. The banker draws a card or not, as he pleases. He may have a five and a two, which is seven. He stands. The cards are shown after the points are announced, and the banker wins all the money staked on the side where there is twenty or nothing, and pays the side where there is nine. Players should draw a card when there are four. The banker's game is different. He judges whether the player's hands have been augmented or diminished by the face of the cards. He might stand at four and win, because the other sides have taken cards and may not have augmented their hands. If the sides stand it is supposable they have at least five. When either the players or the banker has a natural eight or nine it must be announced and shown at once. No combination of three cards, if it even makes nine, is as good as a natural eight or nine. No double payments are made for naturals.

**"YOU WILL NEVER GET BETTER, CAROLINE."**

"When that voice strikes me I shall be washed away and drowned!"

So, cried a sailor, clinging to a half-sunken wreck, as he saw a tremendous sea rolling towards him. Yet he lived to tell the tale safe on shore.

"Before this time next week I shall be dead!"

So said a woman in a time of great fear. Yet she also lived—and still lives—to explain her situation.

Here is her story, told in her own words and in her own way. She says:—"One day in September, 1887, I stood at the top of a flight of eleven steps, about to go down. Suddenly I was taken with a dizzy sensation. I tried to steady myself, but I fell forward, and I fell. I rolled to the bottom of the steps and was picked up insensible, with a broken arm. The doctor recommended rest and quietness. In a few days I was better, but still felt the shock to my nervous system.

"Then many bad symptoms appeared. I had an uncomfortable feeling all over me which I cannot describe. I couldn't eat; my appetite was gone. There was a foul taste in my mouth; pains in the sides, back, and chest; costal twinges; and a sense of weakness and dizziness in the stomach. I felt low and nervous, and had anxieties and fears I could not trace to any particular cause. The doctor who attended me for some months said it was nervous debility, brought about by the shock.

"I got worse instead of better, and went to the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, where I was an out-patient for several months, but I kept getting worse. They said I was suffering with shock, liver congestion, and debility. I was then sent to the Brighton Convalescent Home, where they treated me for four weeks, and did little or no good. In a short time I began to despair, and my husband and others who came to see me thought I was doomed. Thus I went on from month to month, expecting each week would be my last. Again and again I whispered solemnly to myself, 'Before this time next week I shall be dead!'

"I took no further interest in anything pertaining to this world. My husband carried me from my home every day, and placed me in the chair or sofa, and tried to cheer me up and persuade me I would get better. But since I have really got well, he tells me he never in his heart believed his own words.

"My sister, too, came frequently to see me, and did all she could to ease my sufferings; but, being unable to resist what her own eyes showed her, she often said, 'You will never get better, Caroline!'

"But who likes to read accounts of the troubles and sorrows of others? so much do each and all of us have of our own to bear. I care your attention only for a few words more.

"I went on in this way—like one who stands on the crumbling edge of an open grave—until February, 1890, when a little book was left at my shop which told of the remarkable cures wrought by Mother Seigel's Quinine Syrup. The narrative of the Policeman of Holyhead greatly impressed me. I said to my husband, 'The complaint that policeman suffered from is my complaint. The remedy that cured him may cure me!'

"I sent at once over to Messrs. Ince and Co., the Chemists, Whitechapel Road, for a bottle. It did me good. I could eat, but still the food I digested. Before this, when I swallowed a mouthful of solid food it seemed to turn to acid and gas, and gave me such pain I fancied I had heart disease.

"I persevered with the medicine, and after taking six bottles I never felt so well in my life. I can now eat as heartily as any one, and am never distressed after taking food.

"In fact, I can now eat a fairly good dinner, and I leave you to imagine what a treat that is after being so long.

"My husband and relatives, as well as my neighbors, are all of my opinion—that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved my life.

"(Signed) Mrs. CAROLINE SAOZ, wife of Mr. Henry Saosz, Banker and Stationer, 200, Whitechapel Road, London, E.C.

One point only in Mrs. Saosz's statement needs a word of explanation. The fall downstairs, in which her illness apparently began, was in fact the result of the malady, which had for some time been undermining her nervous system—namely, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the dizziness which preceded the fall was merely one of its symptoms.—*Advt.*

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**Today's Advertisements.**

FOR SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

**THE Steamship**

**"LINDA."**

Captain J. Lowe, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at 11 a.m.

For Freight, apply to  
**THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1891.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

FROM NEW YORK.

**THE Steamship**

**"LINDA."**

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her, are hereby informed that such of their Goods as are impeding her discharge are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining on board and after the 23rd instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 23rd inst., otherwise they will not be recognised. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

**THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1891.

**FOR SHANGHAI.**

**THE Steamship**

**"LY-EE-MOON."**

Captain G. Heermann, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.,**  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1891.

**Intimations.**

**HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

DRAPERS | OUTFITTERS | TAILORS | SILKMERCH | FURNISHERS.

**DURING THE SALE.**  
A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF  
FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

IN GILT, TEAK, OAK, and other FRAMES.  
AT NOMINAL PRICES TO EFFECT A CLEARANCE.

**ASPINALLS ENAMEL.**  
EVERY SHADE IN STOCK.  
LIQUID GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE and all ART SHADES.

NOVELTIES in ROSE-NIGHT LIGHTS, LAMPS and LAMP SHADES.

CABINET FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING and all FURNISHING REQUISITES.

4, Queen's Road, and Duddell Street.

**Intimations.**

**Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.**

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also a very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every respectable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of numerous imitations! Hongkong, 24th June, 1891.

**HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.**

ALWAYS ON HAND.

**L. MALLORY.**



## Installation

**BAY VIEW HOTEL.**  
M<sup>R</sup>. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient Half-way House on Shau-ki-wan Road is now open.  
The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.  
There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.  
The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [726]

**THE SHAMEN HOTEL.**  
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.  
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.  
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy, and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.  
The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.  
Wines, Spirits, Mall Liquors, &c., of the best quality only.  
A. F. DO RIZARIO, Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1047]

**For Sale.**  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.  
Sole Agents in  
Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.  
**WATERBURY WATCH**  
Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers.  
SERIES E.—\$2.70 each.  
SERIES J.—\$4.75 each.  
SERIES L.—\$4.75 each.  
Reduction of price to be made on an order for more than a dozen.  
Order from Out-ports to be promptly executed.  
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 22d July, 1891. [1189]

**INTIMINATION.**  
**J. Blackhead & Co.,**  
**SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,**  
AND  
**PROVISION MERCHANTS,**  
**NAVY CONTRACTORS,**  
AND  
**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.**  
No. 11, PRAYA CENTRAL,  
(Opposite Padder's Wharf).  
SOLE AGENTS  
for  
**RAHTJEN'S**  
**GENUINE**  
**COMPOSITION.**  
FOR  
**THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.**  
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.  
SPECIALLY SELECTED,  
EX. PRIME, PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.  
Also  
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED  
HAMS AND BACON,  
CHR. MOTZ & CO., BORDEAUX CLARET,  
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hen-

**FLENSBURG STOCK DEER,**  
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**MACHINERY AND TOOLS.**  
**EVERY KIND OF**  
**SHIPS' STORES AND REQUISITES**  
**ALWAYS IN STOCK**  
**AT**  
**REASONABLE PRICES.**  
**ALL KINDS OF**  
**COALS**  
**UPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE**  
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1901.  
**CARBOLEUM AVENATORS,**  
**(REGISTERED).**  
**A N ANTISEPTIC PAINT** for the Preservation  
 of Woods, Walls, Roofs, and Ships'  
 Sacks. May be applied to Boards, Floors, Windows,

Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground. Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the graining away and decay of both stone and bricks. White ants do not touch wood painted with this preparation.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price 60 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to  
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 No. 16, Stanley Street.  
 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1880. (44

**CHS. J. GAUDE & CO.**

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MAKERS, JEWELLERS-SILVER-  
SMITHS and OPTICIANS,  
CHARTS and BOOKS,  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.**  
Is Agents for Louis Andemans' Watches &  
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MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES**  
No. 2, Queen's Road, Central. [864]